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NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold Closed Last Night at 145 3/4.

THE WAR.

In answer to a communication from the Chairman of the Twenty-second Ward Draft Association, Provost-Marshal General Dodge states, under date of the 8th inst., that he has no reason to think that New-York City will not be required to fill her quota under the last call, and that unless ordered to the contrary he will expect every man of her quota.

Admiral Porter has sent a dispatch to the War Department briefly detailing his operations in removing the torpedoes and other obstructions from the James subsequent to the evacuation of Richmond. He gives a list of the vessels destroyed by the Rebels and states that the Tredgar Works and Naval Ordnance Depot remain unharmed.

At the session of the Board of Aldermen yesterday it was voted to request the President to suspend the operations of the draft for sixty or ninety days, with the understanding that the quota be filled by volunteering. A committee to visit the President was appointed.

The Navy Department has a dispatch from the Commandant of the Navy-Yard at Pensacola, from which it is ascertained that no lives were lost by the sinking of the Milwaukee. She was sunk by a torpedo in Blackly River, on the 27th of March.

It is stated that orders will be sent to our Generals everywhere to open communications with the enemy, and the commanders of Rebels in their front, and offer them the same terms which were accepted by Gen. Lee.

The Memphis Bulletin of April 8 says a report prevails, and is well authenticated, that Selma, Ala., was captured and burned a few days ago by the cavalry force of Gen. Thomas's command.

It is reported that the army before Mobile, under Gen. Canby, Smith, and Granger, had an engagement with the Rebels on the 27th ult., in which the latter were driven into their works.

There is reason to believe that Jeff. Davis was at Danville on Saturday night, trying to join Johnston, with the archives of the late Rebel Government and a large amount of specie.

A dispatch from Goldsborough, dated April 6, states that Raleigh has been evacuated, and Johnston was probably falling back on Danville.

A steamer left this city for England yesterday, dispatched expressly to carry the tidings of Gen. Lee's surrender across the water.

The St. Albans raiders were brought into Court at Torgate on Monday, and all discharged save Young.

Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton both express the opinion that there will be no more heavy fighting.

One hundred and thirty-six recruits and substitutes were obtained in this city on Saturday.

GENERAL NEWS.

Yesterday was a gala day in Washington. A vacation was given to the clerks in the Treasury Department and the workmen in the Navy-Yard, who immediately formed in procession, accompanied by bands, and proceeded to call on the leading officials. The President and Gen. Halleck made addresses, the cannon on the fortifications thundered forth salutes, bells were rung, and the general enthusiasm given vent to in innumerable spontaneous manifestations.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. Resolutions were adopted commending to join in the celebration on the 20th, appointing a Committee to cooperate with the Common Council, and commenting on our relations with foreign governments.

In the New-York Senate, yesterday, some debate ensued on the presentation of congratulatory resolutions on our recent victories, they were referred to a committee of five. The Senate also passed the bill ratifying the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery.

It is stated that Mr. John A. Stanley is an accredited Commissioner from a large Union organization in North Carolina, and that he is seeking an interview with the President for the purpose of attempting peace negotiations.

The Te Deum Laudamus will be sung at Trinity Church at 1 p.m. to-day, in honor of our victories, by the entire choir. The public generally are invited to assist.

At the Hartford charter election yesterday the Union ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 300 to 423. Four of the six wards were also carried.

Rejoicings over our victories yesterday were quite general throughout the city and country, though some were disappointed here by the rain.

Forney's Philadelphia Press has reports that Gen. Sherman has cut the railroad between Danville and Greensborough.

1874 was bid for \$2.25, and there were numerous purchases for Europe. For Feb. of 1881, 1874 was the rate. The business at the Sub-Treasury was Receipts, \$4,000,000; for Customs, \$202,000; Payments, \$3,997,200 76; on Account Loan, \$202,000; Balance, \$39,768,462 35. Freight is dull. Last Evening—Market active and strong. Gold closed at 145 3/4.

With a single exception, that of Young, the St. Albans raiders were all discharged yesterday by the Canadian Court. The grounds of the decision have not reached us.

The Unionists of Hartford, Conn., gained yesterday another glorious victory. At the State election, on April 3, the Union ticket had a majority of about 200; yesterday the victory was still more decisive, the Unionists carrying four of the six wards by aggregate majorities ranging from 300 to 423.

We regret to hear that Secretary Seward's case presents a less favorable aspect. There was danger of erysipelas yesterday—always an unfavorable symptom when accompanying injuries—and even this is escaped it is feared that there may not be constitutional vigor enough to rally.

The President has issued a proclamation closing certain ports of entry along the Atlantic Coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Mississippi. The intention, we presume, is to warn foreigners not to attempt to open commerce through Southern ports until the final conclusion of peace. The proclamation will be found in another column.

We trust the Committee on the proposed Peace Celebration and General Illumination will not fix too early a day therefor. Many of our citizens are preparing to illuminate their residences magnificently with gas and transparencies, which will take two or three weeks to perfect. Let the celebration, like the event which calls it forth, be the greatest and most brilliant affair on record. Give our citizens time to perfect their arrangements, and New-York will show a spectacle the like of which the world has never witnessed.

MAGNANIMITY IN TRIUMPH.

We had hoped to print herewith the President's Proclamation of Amnesty and oblivion to the partisans of the baffled Rebellion, and we do not yet despair of receiving it before we go to press, though no portion of it has yet been received. We are apprised, however, by telegraph from Washington, that its tenor was publicly debated in that city yesterday, while our State Senate was agitated by a kindred discussion. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that strenuous efforts are being made to swerve the President from the course to which his judgment and his feelings alike incline him by stigmatizing it as involving infidelity to Principle or to Party. Others will be heard on this point, though we were to keep silence; we claim, therefore, our equal right to set forth our views, that they be accorded such weight as they shall be deemed to deserve.

We hear men say—"Yes, forgive the great mass of those who have been misled into rebellion, but punish the leaders as they deserve." But who can accurately draw the line between leaders and followers in the premises? By what test shall they be discriminated? Some of the arch-plotters of Disunion have never taken up arms in its support, nor have they held any important post in its civil service. Where is your touchstone of leadership? We know none.

Nor can we agree with those who would punish the original plotters of Secession, yet spare their ultimate and scarcely willing converts. On the contrary, while we would revive or inflame resentment against none of them, we feel far less antipathy to the original upholders of "the Resolutions of '96"—to the disciples of Calhoun and McDuffie—to the Nullifiers of 1832 and the "State Rights" men of 1850—than to the John Bells, Humphrey Marshalls and Alex. H. H. Stearts, who were schooled in the National faith, and who, in becoming Disunionists and Rebels, trampled on the professions of a lifetime and spurned the logic wherewith they had so often unanswerably demonstrated that Secession was Treason. Whether they weakly yielded to the madness of the hour, hoping that so they might ultimately "ride the whirlwind and direct the storm" to some ill-defined but beneficent purpose, or surrendered their judgment and their loyalty to that imposture of "State Sovereignty" which they had always held in just contempt, or were driven by sheer cowardice and fear of bodily violence into a course condemned by all their better impulses, we protest against any discrimination whereby this class shall be screened or favored. We consider Jefferson Davis this day a less culpable traitor than John Bell.

But we cannot believe it wise or well to take the life of any man who shall have submitted to the National authority. The execution of even one such would be felt as a personal stigma by every one who had ever aided the Rebel cause. Each would say to himself, "I am as culpable as he; we differ only in that I am deemed of comparatively little consequence." A single Confederate led out to execution would be evermore enshrined in a million hearts as a conspicuous hero and martyr. We cannot realize that it would be wholesome or safe—we are sure it would not be magnanimous—to give the overpowered disloyalty of the South such a shrine. Would the throne of the House of Hanoi stand more firmly had Charles Edward been caught and executed after Culloden? Is Austrian domination in Hungary the more stable to-day for the hanging of Nagy Sandor and his twelve compatriot Generals after the surrender of Vilagos?

We plead against passions certain at this moment to be fierce and intolerant; but on our side are the Ages and the voice of History. We plead for a restoration of the Union, against a policy which would afford a momentary gratification at the cost of years of perils and hate and bitterness.

We have borne for a quarter of a century the unjust imputation of hating the South, when we hated and fought to subvert only Slavery, the scourge alike of South and North, and the sole cause of discord between them. We have

done what we could—of course, not always wisely—to baffle, to circumscribe, and ultimately to overthrow, the Slave Power. At length, through a succession of events which no human being could have devised or foreseen, the end which we sincerely hoped but hardly expected to see, is plainly before us. American Slavery is visibly in the agonies of dissolution; if we live a year longer, we shall almost certainly see it laid in the grave; and, whenever abolished here, its expulsion from the last rood of Christendom that it now curses cannot be postponed five years. Let us take care that no vindictive impulse shall be suffered to imperil this glorious consummation.

Unquestionably, there are men in the South who have richly deserved condign punishment. Whoever is responsible for the butchery of our Black soldiers vanquished in fight, or the still more atrocious murder of captives by wanton exposure and privation in prison-camps, stands in this category. But the immediate issue concerns not the dispensation of justice to individuals, but the pacification of a vast republic. He who fancies that all the exhibitions of cruelty or perfidy have been the work of Rebels has but a superficial knowledge of our current history.

Those who invoke Military execution for the vanquished, or even for their leaders, we suspect will not generally be found among a few who have long been exposed to unjust odium as leaders of the South, because they abhorred Slavery. And, as to the long oppressed and degraded Blacks, so lately the slaves, destined still to be the neighbors, and we trust at no distant day the fellow-citizens of the Southern Whites, we are sure their voice, could it be authentically uttered, would ring out decidedly, sonorously, on the side of Clemency—of Humanity.

"RECONSTRUCTION."

One of the most deleterious prognostics to which our great struggle has tempted the enemies of the Republic affirmed the impossibility of reconciling the Southern People to the Union they had renounced, defied, and would fain have subverted. "What will you do with your Poland after you shall have conquered it?" triumphantly asked a Briton of a Unionist, not anticipating the obvious answer—"We will liberate the Poles." Nothing but Universal Freedom was needed to render the South preponderantly loyal when Secession held her dumb and rigid in its embrace; nothing more was needed to render even South Carolina a decidedly Union State. To make any State disloyal, you had to count its aristocracy everything, its working classes nothing; and, though this was the political status actually existing at the outbreak of the Rebellion, it was an artificial status, which yielded readily to the rude shock of war. From the hour wherein the President issued his first Proclamation of Freedom, a preponderance of the numbers, the sinews, and the prayers of the South, ardently adhered to the side of the Union, and only liberty of speech and act were required to render that preponderance effective. To recognize the humanity and vindicate the personal rights of all the Southern people was to overthrow the Rebellion and restore the Union. And this is the essence of "reconstruction."

Hence, we deprecated the adoption by Congress of any elaborate or even definite project of State restoration: hence we confidently look for a speedy and thorough reestablishment of Peace and return to the ways of Industry and Thrift under theegis of the Union. The threat of protracting the war by guerrilla bands hiding in swamps and mountain fastnesses is idle. It might be possible for the Government to impel a frenzied handful to this resort by wholesale confiscation and cruel rigors; but no such madness is possible. We have had a great Civil War, wherein blood has flowed like water and property been destroyed as though it were dress; we have fought it out like men, and now we will all set to work to repair its ravages as rapidly and thoroughly as we can. All being now free, and most of us poor, we shall all set to work to rebuild our burned houses, replant and till our wasted fields, and repair our dismantled canals, railroads, &c., at the earliest possible day, thus securing work to the idle, bread to the hungry, and opening vistas to comfort and independence for all. Our lamented dead cannot be restored; but the wounded will be nursed, the crippled cared for, with grateful tenderness, while we multiply the inventions and labor-saving machinery whereby the ravages and losses of War shall be speedily effaced or counterbalanced. We have a great Public Debt; but a moderate tax on the pernicious luxuries consumed among us will pay its interest and soon begin the reduction of its amount; while bounteous crops of Grain, Meat, Cotton, &c., with large and steadily increasing drafts upon our mountains and glens of precious ore, will combine to pay off our foreign creditors and secure a balance of trade in our favor. UNION—PEACE—LIBERTY—with these inscribed in light on our banner, we shall move firmly, proudly on to the fulfillment of our country's magnificent destiny. May she be henceforth without exception a terror to oppressors and evil-doers and a beacon of hope and cheer to the enslaved and down-trodden throughout the habitable globe!

SYNOPSIS OF THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The latest corrections at the Treasury Department of the official returns of Bullion show that for the six years, up to and including 1860, the average annual export of Gold and Silver from the United States was \$59,037,758, and that the average annual import was \$2,964,777. The annual balance of exports was, therefore, \$49,767,981.

For the year 1861 the account stood thus: Gold and Silver exported, \$60,794,180; Gold and Silver imported, \$6,867,640. Balance imported, \$16,548,431.

The average annual exports for the years 1861, '62, '63, '64, was \$65,353,122. The average annual imports were \$21,373,618. There was, therefore, a diminished exportation, as compared with the previous six years, of \$5,788,477 a year.

The interesting question arises, What was the production of Gold for those four years? One statistic of Gold furnish us with no abun-

dant data for a reply. But the returns collected in California for the commercial papers are approximately correct. These show an average annual production for 1861, '62, '63 and '64 of \$48,244,122. From similar sources we get estimates of the production of the Pike's Peak region as amounting to \$4,125,000 a year. Put the two together and we have \$52,369,122 per annum, which certainly is rather under than over the mark. Then our official figures will stand thus:

Production for 1861, '62, '63, '64.....\$52,369,122
Average annual balance shipped.....43,979,504

Annual balance.....\$8,389,618
For the four years.....33,594,472
We have already shown that our shipments for the four years averaged \$5,788,477 a year less than the average of previous years, or \$23,805,995 altogether. So that it only requires a gain of \$2,606,141 a year in the production, or \$10,424,564 in the four years, to confirm the estimate that we have about thirty-three millions more Gold and Silver in our country than we had when the war began.

There are good reasons for believing that this is an under-estimate—for the immigration of the past four years has not only much increased, but has been of a more thrifty class. Immigrants have always brought large amounts of specie with them; this amount has been variously estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year in past times. In these years, when our currency has been fluctuating, the tendency would be with immigrants to bring their little store of cash in the shape of Gold, which their friends here would advise them by letter was sure to command a premium.

A certain amount of Gold and Silver is always used in the arts which may partly, but not entirely, counterbalance the Bullion brought by immigrants.

Travelers from this side, going abroad, are of the wealthy and commercial classes, who take a small amount of Gold, but chiefly rely upon bills of exchange and credits, which are furnished by bankers, and are represented in the official exports of Bullion.

The conclusion from the foregoing figures is irresistible—that we have at this moment over thirty millions more Gold and Silver in this country than when the war began. Now, what has become of it?

The Banks, on the 1st of January, 1861, held.....\$80,075,000
The Sub-Treasuries held.....3,500,000
The Circulation has been estimated as low as seventy-two millions, but generally much higher, say.....72,000,000

Total.....\$155,575,000
On the 1st of January, 1865, the Banks held (of gold).....\$75,000,000
United States Depositories.....15,000,000
In the hands of private bankers, in circulation in California, and hoarded by individuals, there should be to account for our estimated accumulation.....100,735,000

Total.....\$190,735,000

Few who have given the subject any attention will think we have made too large an estimate in placing \$103,700,000 of Gold in the hands of private bankers, hoarders, and in circulation in California and other Gold Regions where Greenbacks are not current. For the commerce and circulation of California and the Pacific side, \$45,000,000 is a moderate estimate. There will be left, then, \$58,000,000 of Gold and Silver distributed among the 24,000,000 of people in the other Loyal States—just \$2 50 to each person.

A very suggestive paragraph in our money article of a late issue told that there was "a rush at the gold-brokers to sell small parcels," by persons who have evidently been hoarding. It indicates the coming effect upon hoarders of a steady decline in Gold.

There is another class of hoarders whose operations cannot be so easily traced, but who will surely be reached by the decline. They are those weak brothers who, distrusting the success of our institutions, have placed their money abroad—practically swelling our export of Gold since the war began. This hoard has been variously estimated at from \$50,000,000 to \$125,000,000. It is, of course, practically equal to a reserve of specie. We have, then, without any increased export of Cotton or other produce, the following resources of specie and exchange to help us resume specie payments in due time: Specie hoarded abroad, say at least.....\$50,000,000
Sterling now in this country, without counting the production of 1865.....149,333,472

Total.....\$299,333,472

SKILLFUL LEGISLATION.

It is not uncommon to hear persons who have been familiar with our State Legislature in past years speak disparagingly of the present House of Assembly as being deficient in the conspicuous ability which has marked some of its predecessors. We are hardly prepared to subscribe to this opinion. Some former Assemblies, it is true, may have contained more men of learning, of eloquence and of statesmanlike accomplishments, but in those more solid if less dazzling qualities which constitute what is called business talent, we do not believe that it has ever had any superiors. Judging by one of its performances of last week we are not sure that it has ever had any equals.

A bill known as "the Broadway Parallel Railroad bill," conferring valuable franchises in the City of New-York upon some 70 old incorporees, made its appearance early in the present session, went swimmingly ahead for a while, was made a special order and ordered to a third reading by a very large majority, but, alas, at the very moment when its sanguine projectors considered their fortunes made, its prospects were suddenly blighted, and on the third reading it failed, through the shameful and mysterious desertion of a portion of those who had been counted upon to stand by it through thick and thin. There being a Constitutional inhibition against the reconsideration of this class of bills, it was unanimously pronounced dead, and after much swearing and drowning of grief in bad whisky it seemed in a fair way to be forgotten. Those who thus fancied were not aware of the resources of legislative strategy.

On Friday came up for consideration another New-York city bill—the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Railroad—and before it was read through the friends of the defunct Parallel seized upon it, took bodily possession of it, disemboweled it, struck out the zotes and incorporees, and inserted the routes, franchises and in-

corporators of the Parallel. The number of incorporators having been mysteriously increased in the meantime from seventy odd to upward of one hundred, the bill of course went through with a rush.

The advantages of this improved style of legislation are obvious. Hereafter a bill may be introduced with a route running through the precincts of the Five Points of Corlears Hook. The public will be indifferent, or think it rather a good thing on the whole, and no particular attention will be paid to it. The bill will come up in its order, when, by a change as sudden as the shifting of scenes at a theater, the back-slams will be stricken out, Broadway or Fifth-ave. substituted, and the incorporators find themselves the owners of a franchise worth millions, without having had any troublesome questions to settle with the property-holders.

RENTS.

The public may expect from the capitalists: the exercise, at least, of enlightened selfishness. Holders of wealth have no right, from motives of cupidity, to devour the community and destroy themselves. It is not uncommon, in extraordinary circumstances, for the greedy desire of accumulation to mislead men to their ruin. Yet many landlords, by a fatality incomprehensible to the unbiased observer, seem to be proceeding upon the idea that they can exact from the wants of the community more than the community possesses. Far and wide, without judgment and without remorse, they are dispossessing good and responsible tenants—those that have been long in that relation—persons who will not undertake contracts that they feel they cannot perform—and putting in their places, at exorbitant figures, parties who, in their desperation, oftentimes do not hesitate to agree to pay rents quite beyond their ability. The result of this temporary insanity of capital must be a pretty general inability of tenants to pay, and a loss accruing to the landlords of more than the difference they have sought to exact from the tenants.

True, there is an excess of demand over supply. It may not be great, and it certainly is temporary, growing out of circumstances that cannot last. An extensive house-broker, in speaking of this matter recently, said that immediately upon the pacification of the Rebelious States, so that the people belonging to those States can return to their homes, at least 100,000 people will leave New-York city and its immediate vicinity, and added, "This I know, because my houses are full of them." It does not need much observation to discover that the opening of the South will draw from New-York a large number of enterprising and business people, mechanics and artisans, laborers and adventurers, who will seek that field to avail themselves of the opportunities of reestablished society. Again, for three years a vast population in New-York has been employed incessantly, at high wages, in various branches of manufacture and supply for the army. These branches will be rapidly discontinued. There is coming a period of depression that will suspend enormous workshops and break up establishments that now employ thousands. These people must scatter. The attitude of the landlords is calculated to hasten and extend such dispersion and render it distressing to the people and themselves. We beg the landlords to consider the homely adage that, "you can have no more of a cat than its skin."

A return to specie payments will contract the business of a large class. These people are paying fancy rents. The year cannot pass over and leave them in their brown-stone houses at three thousand dollars rent. Already that class are providing for the coming change. Many splendid turnouts that appeared on Fifth-ave. and rolled along the Park, are on sale privately and quietly, and there is a reasonable prospect that the "dog-cart" and the "tandem" and the "spike team" and the "four-in-hand" are to disappear in due season. When they do it will be at the expense of the coach-dealer, the horse-dealer, and the landlord. Let the landlords take heed, and mingle a fair degree of common sense with their avidity for high rents.

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

The Roman Catholic papers of this country as was to be expected, generally sympathize with the Mexican Church Party against the recent decrees of the Emperor Maximilian.

They are not afraid of indulging the views expressed in the recent letter from the Bishops to the Emperor, in which they speak as follows of Religious Tolerance: "With regard to religious tolerance, we can see nothing that renders it, not to us, but even excluding Mexico, exclusively a Catholic country, and the opposite of the people to religious tolerance has always been manifested in the most unequivocal manner. When the constituent Congress of 1856 was discussing the fifteenth article of the project of constitution, which would have established religious tolerance, notwithstanding the assembly was made up of the most advanced partisans of what is called reform and progress, and in spite of their unanimous endeavor to secure the success of such an article, they were unable to give it the necessary pressure of public opinion, manifested as never before. The radical liberals were the masters of the situation; they had all the power and controlled the public offices everywhere, yet notwithstanding all this, and the slight influence of the opposite party, and particularly of the Church, they were unable to stem the torrent. Addresses poured in from all parts of the country, municipalities, guilds, entire populations, men of letters, all the community, pronounced against the article; and even the Government of Compostela, governing it was not wise to oppose the popular feeling so unanimously manifested, took its stand against religious tolerance, and the article was rejected by an immense majority."

Some years ago, when it was reported that Sweden had expelled some former members of the Lutheran Church who had joined the Roman Catholic Church, all the Catholic papers of the world were denouncing the intolerance shown by the Swedish Government. Now they find much more rigorous measures in Mexico for excluding Lutherans and other non-Catholics from the right of citizenship entirely proper.

A bill authorizing the Central Railroad to charge two and a half cents per mile is made the first special order for to-day in our State Senate. It is immediately followed by a bill introduced by Senator Luke F. Cosans, of this city, proposing to consolidate all our existing City Railroads into one vast monopoly—Senator Cosans having also been the introducer of the original Broadway scheme. It is well-known that the proposed consolidation of City Railroad interests has not the approval of any of the leading proprietary interests in the various

lines; and there is good ground for suspecting—indeed, for more than suspecting—that the Consolidation bill is merely a wooden horse, to the belly of which, by means of an amendment, the whole original Broadway Railroad project is to be suddenly sprung upon the unsuspecting Senate and rushed through by a combination with the Central Railroad vote. The juxtaposition in which the two bills are placed certainly wears this aspect; but we cannot yet believe that the Central managers can be so blind to their own future interests as to take part in such a scheme. It is well for us that, in the person of Senator Laimbeer, we have at least one Senatorial representative from this city who is not in favor of ruining our finest thoroughfare, merely for the sake of gratuitously presenting vast fortunes to the banded and branded ruffians of both parties who are engaged in this nefarious plot. "Forewarned is forearmed," says the proverb—a remark which this connection, should equally apply to Broadway measure, and to the attempts of the Second Avenue and three other Railroad Companies to be allowed to locate the nastiness, tumult of their down-town depots in front of the new Court-House.

Col. Janeway.

Col. HUGH H. JANEWAY of the First New-Jersey Cavalry was killed last Wednesday, April 5, in one of the battles which Sheridan fought with Lee's retreating army near Jetersville.

It is but a few weeks since we spoke of this young and distinguished officer as returning to the command of his regiment after a furlough for recovery from his twelfth wound. Few men had seen more constant, more arduous, more brilliant service than he. He was widely known in the army, and generals high in command looked upon him as one certain to win his way up to the topmost round of his profession. For he was a true soldier, loved the military life, and had special aptitudes for it. And he had that without which in this war all soldierly talent is nothing, an unselfish and unflinching devotion to the cause for which he fought.

Few officers so young are fit to be trusted with a regiment, but Col. Janeway was appointed to his last command upon the written request of every officer in the 1st New-Jersey Cavalry. He had been in that regiment all through the war; entering it at nineteen as Second-Lieutenant, and rising steadily through every grade till he reached the highest. And from the beginning to the end, his career is bright with heroic deeds. Probably his last battle was his best. Without knowing the details of it, we know that it was a desperate struggle against a force of the enemy that was for the moment overwhelming him, but at last driven back and routed. It was in such an unequal conflict that the self-forgetful and resolute courage of Col. Janeway was certain to be most conspicuous. Alas that it should become still more lustrous by that radiance which settles on the head of the patriot soldier dying early in battle for the Republic.

His name adds another to the roll of young heroes and martyrs who gave up what is most precious in life to seek death for their country. His family is among the most eminent and wealthy in New-Jersey. He had every advantage which education, talents, social position, political influence, the attentions of riches, the refinements of home, or the opportunities of ambition could offer. There was no career which was open to him if he had chosen to enter it; but he chose to remember nothing except that the Republic wanted him. Four years he has fought for the Union and Liberty. Since a battle-field in Virginia the perils of which he did not share; and now, on the last of all, he receives the crown of his long devotion. He sleeps with WASHINGTON and PETER, with SHAW and LEGG, with DART, and with FRANKLIN, with the half-score of martyrs prominent for youth, for sweetness and nobleness of character, for their sacrifices, for the greatness of their deaths, and for the greatness of their fame in coming years.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA TO-NIGHT.

The complimentary performance, given by the Italian Opera company to Mr. Max Maretzek, takes place this evening. The entertainment will consist of the opera of "Polauto," in which Signor Garzoni, Massimiliano and Bellini will appear for the last time in New-York. After which will be given "La Forza del Destino," with Mellos, Moretti, Lorini, Ernestine and Arioli. We understand that the patrons of the Academy and the friends of Mr. Maretzek have taken upon the matter very warmly, and that the prospect is that the house will be most brilliantly attended; that, in fact, this complimentary will really be a grand ovation to the very popular manager of the Italian Opera.

CLINTON HALL.

A grand concert of vocal and instrumental music will take place at Clinton Hall this evening. Prof. Maynard, the celebrated blind pianist and vocalist, is the donor of the concert, and he will be assisted by Miss H. Barnett, Miss E. Cullen, Mr. C. Hazlett and Mr. E. Kanski, all graduates of the New-York Institute for the blind.

MISS MORRIS'S CONCERT AT IRVING HALL. A large audience attended Mrs. Julia Morris's concert last evening, and the programme was a very pleasant one. The assisting artists were Mrs. J. H. Barclay, Miss Toedt, Messrs. Forring, Pease, Eben, Berge, and J. R. Thomas. Mrs. Morris has a delicious voice, pure, light and thoroughly melodious. She sings in excellent style, and produced quite an effect by her earnest and unaffected manner. She will prove an acquisition to our corps of concert singers. Mrs. H. Barclay is rapidly improving both in method and manner. Her voice is fine, and we hope to hear her often in the concert room. Mr. Forring is the best English singer now before the public; his style is excellent and thorough, and he sings with exquisite expression and taste. Mr. J. R. Thomas is an old favorite, and his singing is in the true school, as he affords pleasure to the cultivated hearer. Messrs. Pease and Eben as solo pianist and flutist acquitted themselves most satisfactorily, and met with warm applause. The concert was altogether a very agreeable and entertaining one.

Mr. James C. Derby, publisher, No. 5 Spruce-st., has been appointed Government Dispatch Agent at this port, vice Oscar Irving, deceased. The appointment was entirely unsolicited and unexpected, but could not well have been given to one more capable and deserving.